THE WEEK IN GERMANY

EDITORS THRESHING OVER THE OLD STRAW OF VARIOUS BILLS.

Letter Giving a German's Views of Affairs in the Philippines-Attack on Our Canned Meats.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.] BERLIN, July 22 .- The week has been almost devoid of political events. The newspapers have been threshing over the old straw of the canal, anti-strike and other bills, but without saying anything new. The bill for protecting the rights of authors, composers and artists was published this week. It is a tentative measure, put out for the purpose of drawing criticism, which will be taken into account when the bill is presented in the Reichstag. Several points have already called forth strong criticism, such as the provision to punish the publication of private letters without the authority of the writers. The printing of unpublished public documents is also made punishable. Many of the newspapers assert that these provisions are aimed at the Vorwaerts, which has shown surprising ability in the direction of securing public documents and . . . letters.

Berlin is in the midst of the vacation season. The exodus to the mountains and seaside continues in unusual proportions, those going by night trains to Switzerland finding it almost impossible to secure sleeping berths. The week has been unusually hot and humid. Heavy rains and hailstorms have occurred in various parts of the country, inflicting much damage to the crops. Many people have been killed by lightning, two such cases having occurred in Berlin. A number were also injured in Berlin. The River Havel at Potsdam was filled to its banks for several days and thousands of fish were killed by lightning. Floods are reported in the Spreewald and in the lowlands of the Vistula the hay crop has been ruined. In Wurtembourg the crops have been almost totally destroyed. The thunder at Hanover was the most severe experienced for thirty years. Many people in that province were struck and killed by lightning. In Riesingeburge, Silesia, some deaths from sunstroke were also reported. One hundred draft dogs in Berlin were sunstruck during the week and brought to the veterinary stations by the police.

The announcement that Chief Justice Chambers is to leave Samoa is received with great satisfaction by all sections of the German press. The newspapers have all along represented Chambers as the tool of E. B. S. Maxse, the British consul at Apia, and especially hostile to the Germans in the island. His retirement, therefore, has been regarded as necessary to the restoration of normal conditions. With the retirement of Judge Chambers the newspapers say the new officials at Apia will have an

The flag incident at Honolulu on July has been very sensibly treated by the German press. The swift punishment of the offender is regarded as proof of the correct attitude of the United States toward Germany. There was not a single jarring note in the press comment. Most of the papers did not regard the incident as of such importance to notice. The Boersen Courier said the incident showed that good understanding between German and American officials in the Pacific had made immense progress. The Lokal Anzelger said the Americans did their duty unhesitatingly.

The Philippine campaign has been alluded to frequently this week. The Kreuz Zeitung says the Americans are making no progress in spite of exertion. The Tageblatt says the campaign looks for the present like a farce because the Americans have not sufficient troops in the Philippines to undertake any serious operations. The Boersen Courier, referring to efforts made in Washington to raise new troops, says: "The United States is apparently developing into a military state, after the example of European countries."

Newspapers here print a letter from

German at Manila giving the following account of things there: "American officers hold brilliant receptions in private houses and in the casino at Malate, to which they invite prominent Filipinos. The last week in June there was a great festival, at which 600 were present, and which ended with a ball and fireworks. Four-fifths of the guests were Filipinos. All the ladies were nvited to appear in picturesque native costumes. But while the American civil officials are leading the Filipinos into fraternizing and feasting the two armies are conmy nghting. Everywhere the Filipinos have strong corps pushed forward close on the American lines, and wherever a patrol leaves the main body it finds itself in the presence of the enemy and threatened with eing surrounded. The Americans take revenge by having ships fire upon Filipinos wherever a few show themselves in order to bathe. How helpless are the Americans outside of Manila is shown by the capture of two officials of the hospital ship Relief. This vessel took a short sail under the protection of the cannon of the warships off Paranaque and was suddenly surrounded by native boats and the officers captured. The Monadnock got up steam rapidly, but, although she opened fire and raked the shore and forest, the rescue of the Relief's officers was not accomplished. The Filipinos led the prisoners quietly away. When marines landed they were received so warmly that they were forced to return | say office recently. In discussing the output hastily to the ship."

The Chamber of Commerce of Upper Franconia has petitioned the Bavarian Ministry to use its influence with the government to secure lower duties on looking glass in the United States when commercial treaties are arranged, and asks for a reduction of 20 per cent. The chamber points out that the exportation of looking glass from the Fichtel-Geburge region has diminished more than half since the Dingley tariff went into effect, and expresses fear that exportation will soon be crushed out of existence.

Germany has been excluding cattle so rigidly that the difference in price has now become so great as to offer a lucrative business for smugglers, who are most active on the German-Dutch frontier. Customs officers recently captured eight cows at Nordhern, which had been smuggled from Hol-The business is carried on by organized bands. The Agricultural Society of East Frisia has called the government's attention to the danger of disease from smuggled cattle. It is announced the government will strengthen the customs guards.

The Kreuz Zeltung returns this week to the attack on American meats, calling them loathsome and highly dangerous to health.

The Agrarian Deutsche Tages Zeitung sharply attacks American insurance companies in Chicago. In a letter saned by Erbest Benninghoven the government is advised, before admitting American companies with reckless business methods, to inquire of German companies whether such methods would not prove destructive. "The degenerating methods of great American companies," says the writer, "generally so corrupting, would have a corrupting influence upon the insurance business of Prussia. The government is, therefore, asked to keep them out of the country.

Statements published in the newspapers of Paris that Emperor William will visit the Exposition in 1900 are unanimously scouted by the German press. The Emperor having become a farmer by the presentation of an estate near Cadinen, it is now reported his Majesty is negotiating for the purchase of enother estate in the northeastern part of

The newspapers have revived the so-called American duel story. A medical student himself in Grunewald the other day,

certain date. This constitutes "An Ameri-can duel," in which all Germans believe. The first new war vessel constructed under last year's naval bill was launched this

week. It is a scouting cruiser with en-gines of 9,000 horse power and a speed of twenty-one knots. The Chambers of the Grand Duchy of Hesse have passed a law legalizing crema-

Manager Resemann, of the Stettin City Theater, has arranged to play his entire company in New York from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1. The bicycle costume has become so popular with Berlin ladies that a society is being organized to encourage the wearing of "rational" dress in the streets.

The United States ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, after leaving The Hague will go to Hamburg for a vacation. J. B. Jackson, secretary of the United States embassy, and his family have gone on a brief visit to Beyreuth for the Wagner cyclus. Dr. G. M. Fisk, second secretary of the embassy, is back from Wiesbaden,

where he stayed several weeks. Mrs. Wilbur, of Cincinnati, who is a niece of ex-Secretary of State Sherman, has gone to Beyreuth. Later she will visit Prince Hohenlohe on his Austrian estates.

The total German exports to the United States for the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$83,744,791, against \$74,228,487 in 1898. The Gotha Chamber of Commerce's report say the toy industry of the duchy is suffering seriously because the usual orders from the United States have fallen off. This diminution was first noticed in 1898. Prices have been reduced.

GENERAL WOOD'S BATTLE WITH YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

No Time Lost When He Returned to the City-Troops at Once Removed to Mountain Villages.

Correspondence of the Associated Press SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12.-It would be expressing it very mildly to say that General Wood was surprised and shocked at the situation which confronted him when he arrived from Boston on Monday morning. Instead of a few soldiers in isolated camps recovering from fever, which had been controlled before it became epidemic, he found the chief city of his province thoroughly infected, with a record of about 150 cases of yellow fever of a malignant type and thirty deaths, nearly all the victims being Americans, soldiers and citizens. In his own house in the suburbs he found a servant with the fever. Two clerks from his office had been taken over to the yellow fever hospital on the island, cases had developed in three American hotels, which were still open and doing business, and two medical officers, a commissary major and a large number of soldiers were dead. General Wood acted promptly, and the army and public were soon made aware of the arrival of the chief by the vigorous orders issued directing the removal of division headquarters to Cristo and of the troops to Songo, both mountain villages, where the yellow fever

is practically impossible. When the fever broke out in the old Spanish barracks soon after the departure of General Wood for the north, four or five days elapsed before all the troops in the infected quarters were removed to camp in the immediate neighborhood. It took less than one day to get the entire division headquarters, with furniture, books, records, large quantities of quartermaster and commissary supplies, horses, mules, wagons and impediments by the trainload bundled off to Cristo and business of the various departments was hardly interrupted. The before the orders were actually pub-To-day the troops were moved to Songo in the same manner, and no one is left to represent the army of the United States, except a few immune clerks and a company Fifth Infantry at Morro, five miles

soldiers and government employes entering officers to take charge of yellow fever patients in and about the city of Santiago, and establish various sanitary regulations for he prevention of the spread of the disease The orders show that General Wood has determined that yellow fever is to be stamped out at any cost. The stringent orders closing American saloons, prohibiting the sale of liquors to Americans and directing the arrest of saloon loungers is intended to suppress the camp-follower nuisance; the

same is true of other provisions. city seems in an excellent sanitary condition, considering the crowded popula tion. Major Barber, chief of the sanitary department, estimates that more than half a million cubic yards of filth has been removed since the American occupation. Tons of disinfectants are used daily and in the lower sections large quantities of oil and sulphur are burned in the streets and courtyards. It is difficult to account for the epidemic so early in the season. Yellow fever is generally during the wet season, but now the weather is dry and hot, and the newly asphalted streets, which are swept carefully every day, give the city as clean and healthy an appearance as Washington or Denver.

KLONDIKE GOLD OUTPUT.

Treasurer Roberts Thinks It Will Reach at Least \$18,000,000 This Year.

NEW YORK, July 22.-George E. Roberts, director of the mint, called at the local asof gold from the Klondike country. Mr. Roberts said: "We have already received \$11,-000,000 in gold from the Klondike this calendar year. That is as much as last year's entire receipts from that region amounted to, and from information received from leading buyers of bullion I believe this year's total yield will reach \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000. This gold goes first to San Francisco or Seattle. Of that which is sent to San Francisco a large amount goes to private refineries first and then to the mint. There has been a steady movement of such gold in this direction, and most of this year's yield will reach this city, unless expanding business employs it on the coast. As the product of gold in the West, especially at San Francisco, supplies any increase in the demand for local use, it is safe to say that a large part of the Klondike yield will reach New York. The State of Washington is coming to be one of the large producers and Oregon is also increasing its product. We shall have all the gold we need in these parts this year, and in addition to that we shall no doubt be able to supply the metal to any one else who desires to purchase it."

NICARAGUA'S TROUBLES.

President Zelaya Harassed by Revolutionary Outbreaks.

MOBILE, Ala., July 22.-Mail advices from Central America by the last fruit steamer indicate that the latest revolution in Nicaragua, in the Meridional department. is causing the administration of President Zelaya serious concern. Since the rising of General Reyes, in the Bluefields region, there have been a series of unsuccessful attempts against Zelaya that he has subdued with aid from the liberal administration of Honduras and Salvador. It is said in a letter received in this city yesterday that Zelaya has issued an order for a forced loan of \$500,000, to be raised immediately, and that his proclamation instructs the departmental commandants to insist that every available resident of Nicaragua shall assist the republic without delay. The letter adds that the censorship exercised mainly by governmental control of the telegraph lines in the republic makes it most difficult to learn any news of the revolution in Nicaragua except that sent to the press of this country from the bordering republics not in

SEASON CLOSED

SOCIETY HAS FLED TO THE CONTI-NENT OR GROUSE MOORS.

Money Has Been Plenty and Tradesmen Have Reaped a Harvest-Weddings Past and Prospective.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, July 22 .- Now that the Queen and court have gone to Osborne the rest of the fashionable world will soon fly to the continent or the grouse moors. The Prince of Wales will end the London season on Monday, after which he will visit in the neighborhood of Goodwood and attend the races there. Later in the week the Prince will go to Cowes, where he will remain a

fortnight on board the royal yacht Osborne.

From Cowes his Royal Highness will go to Marienbad. The season has been the most prosperous that has been experienced in recent years. The tradesmen have had rich harvests, for people evidently have had plenty of money to spend for things that are not necessaries of life. The great auks' eggs sold at auction on Thursday brought 300 guineas, and at the same sale a Japanese dwarf tree fetched 39 guineas, and other curiosities were sold for correspondingly high prices. The best evidence of the prevailing prosperity, however, is the abnormal sales of pictures at the Royal Academy, the numbers sold and the prices realized being far above the average, although the productions themselves were below par.

A series of brilliant marriages have materially assisted business, as can be judged by the lists of costly gifts at the marriage on Thursday of the Marquis of Tullibardine and the daughter of Sir James Ramsay, which almost rivaled those of the Crewe-Primrose nuptials as a rich social function. Costly and novel presents were fairly showered upon the bride and bridegroom. The Prince of Wales sent the bride a beautiful adaptation of the late Parislan fad of allowing chained living creatures to wander about the wearer's shoulders. This adaptation consists of a small brooch pin with a large central pearl, to which is attached by gold chains set with pearls, large jewelled flies, one of diamonds and emeralds and another of diamonds and rubles, each of which is fastened to the dress like a brooch.

The approaching marriage of Crown Prince Danilo, of Montenegro, and Princess Kutta, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, will be celebrated with splendor unprecedented in the land of the Black mountains. The bride will arrive at Antivari on Sunday and her formal conversion to the Greek orthodox faith will occur a few hours later in a private house, especially consecrated for the purpose. There is only a bridle path from Antivari to Cettinje, and the princess will, therefore, perform the journey to the Montenegrin capital on horseback. She will be accompanied by her future brother-in-law, the Prince of Naples, whose wife is Princess Helene, of Montenegro. The prospective bride and her suite will enter Cettinje on Wednesday next, and the wedding will take place on the following day. Great festivals are being prepared in honor of the event. The enthusiasm which marked the inaugural meeting of the International Kennel Club on Wednesday at Stafford House, Duchess of Sutherland had loaned for the occasion, promises well for the future of the The objects of the club are, through a powerful combination of representative owners from all parts of the world, to effect Lord Algernon Lennox presided, and were present. The Prince of Wales has promised the club his patronage. Among the national presidents appointed were the The Duke of Marlborough, and: Mr. James Gordon Bennett, States: Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canada; the Earl of Dunraven, Wales. Extraordinary disclosures were made this week in the course of an action for debt tried at Brackley, which have an interest for Americans, as they concern church afage, which is visited annually by scores of Americans, on account of local memorials of the Washington family. The parish clerk sued the church wardens for 30 shilings, two months' salary. The debt was not disputed, but the poverty of the church was pleaded as the reason for the nonpayment of even this pittance. The judge animadverted strongly upon the vicar's disgraceful conduct, adding that there must

be many wealthy Americans who would gladly have subscribed hundreds of pounds etuate the memory of Washington, they had known the parish was so poor. The heat throughout the week, both in England and on the continent, has been unprecedented. While the mercury has not approached American roords, Americans have arrived here recently who say that it is hotter here than at home. The weather has entirely revolutionized the clothes and habits of Londoners. Their straw hats are deemed too heavy, and in the city scores of "smart" members of the Stock Exchange are to be seen in what is known as the milkman's hat. This article is made of thin white linen, with a broad brim. The clearest evidence, however, and one which mpresses Englishmen, is the fact that in certain courts the judges informed lawyers that they could dispense with the wearing of wigs. The judicial permission was grate-

fully accepted. In spite of the heat the Queen on Thursday drove twelve miles to a garden party bazaar which the Duchess of Connaught had organized for the restoration of a The Queen visited all the stalls and made numerous purchases at the American stall, over which Countess Coke and the Countess of Dudley presided. Her Majesty also tasted a real American sherry cobbler through a straw. Jaggers, the messenger boy, who was on duty at one of the stalls, was presented to the Queen, who questioned him about his American trip. Americans have been very prominent in the entertainments of the week. Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, whom the papers describe as society, Mrs. Astor, gave her first London ing about her work and be compell party on Wednesday. Her house was full of notable people. The same evening Mrs. in the freight yards takes nerve. Ogden Goelet gave a very select dinner for the Prince of Wales.

The Countess of Orford (formerly Mrs. Louise Corbin, of New York), has been driving a pair of American thoroughbreds in the park this week, the gift of her father, Mr. G. C. Corbin. The pair cost \$4,000, and are pronounced the most perfect to be seen in London.

PERRY HEATH AT NEW YORK

His Visit Results in Improvements in Mail Collection Service.

NEW YORK, July 22 .- As a result of First Assistant Postmaster General Heath's personal observation of the congested mail facilities in down-town New York, the number of letter boxes in Broadway, between Twenty-third street and the Battery is to be doubled. The new boxes will be twice as large as those in use, and collections will be was in New York yesterday. Standing before a bank, he saw a man walk to a letter her the sad story of her husband's death by box and try to crowd in a letter. After trying for a few minutes the man stepped back and spoke into the air his opinion of the school picnic. It took nerve to stop them partment, the terms used being unfit for publication. It was the fourth box, he said. that he had found full. This prompted Mr. Heath to remain near the box and watch a few minutes, during which time four men tried to force mail into it and all failed. Investigating on his own behalf, he found not only that the box was filled, but that if he chose he might carry away a handful of letters from it. Yet, by the schedule, collections were made through that district every half hour. On reaching the local affice Mr. Heath sat down to devise a remedy. First, he ordered that another collection wagon be put on that service. Next, he di-

way, between Twenty-third street and the Battery, and in the business districts of FLINT Grand street, Wall street and that locality, one of the new boxes be placed alongside. Finally, if they prove an improvement, the

collecting is to be done with automobiles. "New York shows an increase of \$1,500,000 in postal receipts for the fiscal year just closed," said Mr. heath, "and New York and Brooklyn together will furnish about 12 per cent, of the gross postoffice revenues for the current year. Business seems to be extraordinarly good here and I am anxious to furnish all the facilities possible. I think the new measures will relieve the situa-

WANT GOVERNMENT AID.

1,000 Gold Scekers Stranded in the Kotzebue Sound District.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 22.-From the steamer Brunswick's passengers, just arrived here from Alaska, it is learned that a passenger is on his way from Kotzebue sound to Washington, D. C., in behalf of one thousand miners said to be stranded in the Kotzebue district. He will ask the government to send revenue cutters to Kotzebue sound and he is provided with proof that unless government help is given many lives will be lost. Twelve hundred people went into the Kotzebue country well outfitted for the search of gold. Two hundred succeeded in getting over the snow last winter. Many died en route. There are now nearly one thousand people on the shore of the sound waiting for a chance to come home. No merchant vessels will run to that district this year and the whalers which call in there for fresh water will not take passengers. If the miners had the means of getting home it is doubtful if they could buy their passage. Many of the men are sick with scurvy and are going to float down the several streams running into the sound with the intention of waiting for govern-

GROWTH OF POPULATION

GOVERNORS ESTIMATE THE NEXT CENSUS WILL SHOW 77,803,231.

More Conservative Opinions, Based on Yearly Increase, Place the Aggregate at 74,480,860.

NEW YORK, July 22 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: "Preparations are already considerably advanced for the enumeration of the population of the United States, which recurring in the regular decennial order and provided for by the Constitution and followed in unbroken sequence since 1790, will establish the starting point for the twentieth century development of the world's greatest republic. In advance of the actual count, which will occur during June, 1900, there is naturally much speculation as to the actual increase during the decade now closing, and, as is equally natural among an optimistic people, especially characterized by an everreverberating national pride, there is a popular tendency to overstate the present and immediately prospective population. It is not uncommon to hear or read the phrase Eighty millions of population;' a metropolitan newspaper has collected estimates of population on Jan. 1, 1899, made principally by Governors of States, which aggregate 77,803,231; and, in spite of the marked decline in immigration during the present as compared with the decade immediately preceding, the impression that the twelfth census will sow a population aggregating not less than seventy-eight or seventy-seven

millions is almost universal. "An estimate prepared by the government actuary of the Treasury Department, published by the Bureau of Statistics of that department and made the basis of several important calculations undertaken in the latter office, gives support to the population expectation. This estimate places the population on June 1, 1898, at 74,389,000, thus assuming an increase of 11,766,750, or 18.79 per cent, since the census of 1890. A very rough calculation, involving a minimum of mathematical knowledge, yet one that would not be widely inaccurate for so short a period if the original premises were correct, shows that this estimate involves an average annual increase of 1,471,000, which, if carried to the end of the decade, would give a total population at that time of 77,332,000. A more careful study of the treasury estimates, taking into consideration those published for each year since indicates that the actuary assumes that the movement of population conforms to what is known as an algebraic curve of the third degree. Such a curve may be prolonged indefinitely, and it involves but a comparatively simple calculation to discover that the treasury estimates of population for the year 1900 must, unless the present method is radically rodified. between 77,675,000 and 77,680,000. Taking the to 1900 would be 25.04 per cent., which is to be compared with 24.86 per cent from 1880 to 1890, and 27.64 per cent. from 1860 to 1870. seems safe to predict that the population of the United States in June, 1960, will not ever errors appear to have been made in estimating in the foregoing, the aggregates of

particular elements of population will, in very large measure, balance each other." BREAKING THE SAD NEWS.

Railroad Men Notify Bereaved Wives When Accidents Occur. New York Sun

"We formerly left it to some of the employes to inform wives that their husbands had been killed," said a railroad boss, "but now regular men do it-men who know how to break the sad news to widows and orphans at home. I did it myself for thirteen years. The company chose me because I was fatherly looking, and I stuck to the job as long as I could, but it's wearing work. the daughter of the Queen of New York To go into a home and hear the wife singing about her work and be compelled to tell her that her Jack's just been killed down "Of course, I had different ways of breaking the news. Sometimes I asked what time Jim would be home, or where he was going that night, anything to get started, especially if I never knew the woman. Strange to say, whenever I came near to the fact, saying I'd heard that Jim was hurt, the women would scream out they were sure he was killed. Then I let them cry awhile, until they'd get ready to ask further about it. It was not so hard after that. I often thought that the women saw so much sorrow in my face from my long serving in the business that they knew what I came for. I tried to look cheerful, but there was a weight in my heart that I couldn't throw off. "I once called at the home of a young wife. Her husband, an engineer, was killed at a bridge that morning. When she opened the door and looked at me she dropped in a dead faint without saying a word. Afterward she told me that she had taken a nap after breakfast that morning and had seen me in her dream, standing in front of her. telling her that Harry was killed. Once the wife I came to warn was making bread. She was up to her elbows in dough. I asked made by automobiles if possible. Mr. Heath | where Mr. Jones lived, walked off and wait-

ed for half an hour until she got her bread in the pans, and then I went back and told a cave-in at a culvert. At another house the mother and two children, neatly letter box, the local authorities and the de- and break the news. I began by saying that there might be rain. It was cloudy. Then I said to the wife she had better not go, as Tom might be back from work pretty soon. Then she knew. "I asked the company to be relieved of my job three times before they found some one to take my place."

> New Thirty-Knot Torpedo Boat. torpedo boat Dahlgren was given a preliminary trial over a course in the Kennebec river to-day. She easily showed a speed of the indications are considered promising that she will exceed her contract speed of

TWO WEEKS' CONVENTION AT MUN CIE ADJOURNED YESTERDAY.

Old Officers Re-Elected and Next Convention Will Meet at Atlantic City in 1901.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., July 22.-The final session of the International Flint-glass Workers' Association adjourned at 2 o'clock this afternoon. In nearly all of the several trades there have been advances in wages come with the chimney workers, who demand a 10 per cent, advance at a time

The first thing decided this morning was to hold biennial meetings in the future, and the next session will be held in 1901. This idea will be tried, and if found wanting will be changed back to the annual meetings. The idea is to lessen expenses and permit the officers to do the work necessary between meetings. Questions that may arise can be voted on by the locals, on a plan used by the window-glass workers, who have no conventions, but elect officers and decide other questions by votes in local meetings annually.

The next question disposed of this morning was the election of officers, the old list being re-elected with a single exception, Vice President Smart, of Alton, Ill., being defeated. The list is: President, William J. Smith, Pittsburg; vice president, Mark Brennin, Millville, N. J.; secretary, John Kunzler, Pittsburg; assistant secretary, William J. Clair, Pittsburg; national organizer, Thomas Rowe, Toledo. This is the seventeenth consecutive election for President Smith. The following executive board

Shade-J. W. Morehouse, of Monaca, Pa. and John Kelleher, of Brooklyn.
Prescription-Patrick Skelley, of Wheeling: Thomas King, of Alton; Joseph Mc-Ginnis, of Philadelphia, and Fred Gass, of Press Ware-Charles N. Edmonds, Muncie; T. J. McElherron, of Muncie; Peter Scall, of Jeannette, and B. Murrin, of Find-

Chimney-T. J. Conboy, of Alexandria; H. T. Smith, of Brooklyn; Thomas Kennedy, of Marion, and Hugh McGinnis, of Steuben-Caster Place-Ralph Barber, of Millville and Thomas Taylor, of Toledo. Iron Mold-John L. Dobbins, of Philadel phia; Mathew Farrell, of Brooklyn, and Michael Dunn, of Elwood City. Mold-making-E. C. Beebe, of Millville; Fred Harper, of Wheeling, and Harvey

Strong, of Coryopolis, Pa. Engraving-F. C. Dickens, of Pittsburg. Stoppering-S. L. Horman, of Philadel-Cutting-Thomas D. Byrne, of Brooklyn

William Valley, of Toledo.

Paste Mold—Thomas W. McCreary,
Monoca, Pa.; J. S. Cowley, of Toledo.

White Liner—Chris Beck, of Muncie. Working-Samuel Cossaboom, Representative from all Trades in Canada P. J. Finn, of Montreal F. C. Dickens, of Pittsburg, was elected delegate to the American Federation of L

The following cities were placed in nomi nation for the next place of meeting: At-lantic City, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cincin-nati, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Little Washington, Pa., Homestead and Alexandria. Atlantic City won from Little Washington on The following new locals have been organized during the past year: No. 132, General Flint, at Cicero, Ind.; No. 2, Pressers,

Muncie, Ind.; No. 27, Prescription, Tallapoosa, Ga.; No. 85, Cutters, Newark, O.; No. 40, Pressers, Marietta, O.; No. 70, Chimney and Prescription, Wallaceburg, Canada; No. 67, Prescription, Simes, Ind.; No. 94, Prescription, Noblesville, Ind.; No. 115, Pressers, Upland, Ind.; No. 109, Prescription, Hulton, Pa.; No. 84, Prescription, Streator, 62. Prescription, Jeannette. No. 133, Prescription, Glassboro, N. J.; 6. Prescription, Parker's Landing, Pa.; No 121. Chimney, Redkey, Ind.; No. 122, Prescription, Ingalls, Ind., and No. 125, Pressers,

The delegates are hurrying out of the city, and the night trains took the last of them late to-night, all happy to get away after their prolonged, but seemingly pleasant stay in Muncie. A small estimate on the expenses of the delegates here is placed at

STRENGTH OF THE TRUST. Only 68 Per Cent. of Window-Glass Plants Are Now Controlled.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. American Window Glass Company, the new trust, is very near completion. The options of such a tunnel New England could have so far to the trust will average about \$5,000 | transportation connections improved incoma pot for plants of twenty pots and under With all necessary allowances, however, it and about \$4,000 a blower for tanks. At the most the trust will not control over 85 per exceed 74,480,860; that it is even more likely cent. Estimating from only such plants as to fall somewhat below that figure. What- are actually in existence, either complete or under course of construction, there are in this country 2.690 window pots in shape to operate the coming fall-1,249 in Pennsylvania, 1,031 in Indiana, 132 in New York, 126 in New Jersey, 80 in Ohio, 46 in Maryland, 16 in Delaware and 10 in Massachusetts. In the Western district the following Pennsylvania plants will be outside the trust: Bellefonte, 8 pots; Courdersport, 24; Falls Creek, 48; Avanmore (2), 30; Du Bois, 10; New Eagle, 10-total, 130. The following plants are in doubt, though there are re-ports that all will be outside: Mount Jewett, 30; Hazelhurst (2), 96; Smithport (2), 50; D. O. Cunningham, Cunningham,

limited, and Issen, Pittsburg, 100; Kane, 48; Bradford, 30-total, 354 pots. This leaves pots for the trust in Pennsylvania in the Western district. In Indiana, giving the trust the Hurrle of this city, and Elwood press, it will have 327 pots. The known independents will be: Upland, 12; Sheridan, 12; Converse (2), 24; Gas City, 10; Dunkirk Window Class Company, 24; Matthews (3), 36; Pendleton, 8, and Union at Anderson, 10, or 136 pots. these are co-operative but Sharp at Con-verse and the Union. The doubtful are ten pots at Alexandria, controlled by the Daniel Stewart Drug Company; 12 at Sweetser and the 36-pot Ohio tank at Arcadia.
In Ohio the trust will have Findlay and the two Lancaster plants-total, 52 pots; while Barnesville, 18, and Quaker City, 10,

will be outside. Therefore, in the Western district 1,630 pots are sure to be in the trust, 294 outside, while 412 are doubtful. In the Eastern district the trust is sure of 118 pots. Thirty-four are outside and 44 doubtful. In the Northern district the trust is sure of with 8 doubtful and 66 outside. The grand total make 1.832 trust, 394 outside and 464 doubtful, giving the trust only 68 per cent. The probabilities are that the larger of the doubtful production will cutside, but if the entire doubtful capacity is given the trust it will control but 85 per cent. Besides this there are a dozen new plants over the country building that will

operate independent. Union Carpenters Violate Rules. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., July 22.-The Carpenters' Union and local contractors are having trouble again. The union has passed a resolution refusing to grant carpenters from outside the city of Marion the right to work at their trade in this city. At the same time the union is considering the advisability of fining every member who works on a building where a carpenter from out of the city is employed. This matter BATH. Me., July 22 .- The United States | has not been decided yet, but will probably | forestry. come up for consideration at the meeting Monday night. During the recent strike here 29 76-100 knots in six fathoms of water, and | between the carpenters and the contractors | Puck. leaving a letter to his parents in which he conveyed the impression he had been under the forced levy tells eloquently the distress about a foot longer than those now in place, and that wherever there is a box in Broad
the indications are constructed, the fact that there was a great deal of that she will exceed her contract speed of about a foot longer than those now in place, and that wherever there is a box in Broad
the indications are constructed, that she will exceed her contract speed of about a foot longer than those now in place, and that wherever there is a box in Broad
the indications are constructed. It is indication in the fact that there was a great deal of the construction. It is indication in the construction in the fact that there was a great deal of this section of the State, and soon a num- book, ma'am.

GLASS WORKERS ber of carpenters began to arrive in Marion hunting work. The contractors hired none but union men, but soon the union men who came from neighboring cities found it next to an impossibility for them to get into the local union. One man showed receipts that he was in good standing, but from the fact that he had no clearance card was refuesd admittance. Two other carpenters with union cards and clearance cards from their unions in the towns from which they came were refused admittance. The action of the union is a strict violation of the national association's rules.

NOW WANTS LOW FARES.

Detroit's City Council Orders Suit Against Street Railways.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.-The City Council, in special session to-day, adopted a resolution declaring that the increasing of of experts, and there is general satisfaction street-railway fares to 5 cents straight was that the authorities have decided to follow demanded, and when the meeting with the an unwarrantable act of bad faith and a the example of the United States navy and manufacturers is held, in Pittsburg, there violation of law, and directing the city's double the allowance of ammunition for firpromises to be further wrangles before the action of this meeting is accepted by the manufacturers. The principal trouble will begin legal proceedings to test the legality of the increase. Proceedings were also authorized to the companies to test the legality of the increase. Proceedings were also authorized to the companies to test the legality of the increase. thorized to enjoin carrying of freight over the street-car tracks and to determine the legality of the present working combination just issued and showing the best British when the patent blowing machine is just of the companies. The companies' older franchises permit fares of "not exceeding 5 cents," and it is claimed among of every one hundred shots, has awakened the aldermen that special privileges were the Admiralt allowed the roads in view of their granting ing matters. six for a quarter fares and transfers.

PERFECTING THE PLANS

MORE ABOUT THE NEW YORK CEN-TRAL-PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE.

Reiteration of the Report that the Two Great Railway Systems Will Soon Be Working Together.

NEW YORK, July 22 .- The Times says: 'Important steps have just been taken in the advancement of the alliance between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railway systems. As President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania, was at the New York Central's executive offices on the day of the formal vote for the Boston & Albany lease and suggestive interest was incited thereby, so now significance attaches to the fact that President Callaway, of the New York Central, was visiting Philadelphiaan official return call. This trip of New York Central's chief executive to the Pennsylvania's headquarters was quietly enough conducted. Mr. Callaway ran over to Philadelphia from his summer home on the New Jersey shore. He was expected. Business of importance was transacted. President Callaway's visit concludes details that practically perfect the deal through which William K. Vanderbilt's plans become dominant in the entire Eastern trunk line field Mr. Vanderbilt is at business again. He has had a conference with his chiefs of staff. He has gone over reports treating of matters of large consequence. He has given new orders. He is ready to put extraordinary undertakings into operation. And the trip of President Callaway to Philadelphia plays an important part in the

long-developing programme. "Plans having bearing on the project of an anthracite coal railroad combination are somewhat involved in matters of policy discussed in Philadelphia, but it can be stated on authority that the much-mooted coal deal is still a good time distant. Its arrangement will be closer to next New Year's than to the present date. Other Eastern trunk line affairs do not hang upon it, nor are they handicapped by delay once seemed likely to be the case. Wh is immediately accomplished is, indeed, a step toward the solution of the grave anthracite troubles, but in other ways much more important. Two at least of the anthracite properties are to come under the control of the New York Central-Pennsylvania directors. The hand of Mr. Vander bilt will show clearly in this, which it is agreed shall be one of the first of the significant corporation moves about to be

tunnel under the North river, directly connecting the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks-a tunnel fo which, it is intimated, franchise rights aleady exist. A New York Central-Pennsy vania authority speaks of them as 'assured The establishment and use of such a tunnel connection would be more than the token of actual alliance between the two greatest of Eastern trunk lines; it would signify revolution in Eastern trunk line traffic. New York terminal charges would be brought thus to a basis where New York, as an exporting and importing port, would occupy an advantageous situation never hitherto thought of, and there would be bearings upon New England traffic that in some ways might be controlling. Such a tunnel projected by Mr. Vanderbilt would meet all those transportation demands for which Poughkeepsie bridge was theoretically inparably. Time between New England and the South and Southwest would be greatly cut down. It is believed that Mr. Vanderbil will have another and especially important conference in New York early next week, coming on from Newport to meet, among others, President Cassatt with President Cal-Following that meeting an official statement out of the ordinary may be made public, disclosing extraordinary New York | chequer and local sources. Central developments."

THE PROFESSION OF FORESTRY. It Has Many Attractions for Those Who Are Fitted for It.

These are the things which forestry offers. Now as to what it demands. In the ffirst place success in forestry, as in any other profession, must come largely from the pos session of what we know so well as "Yale spirit," the habit of accomplishment and the willingness to do the work first and count the cost afterward. It is interesting to note here that a majority of the young Americans who have fitted themselves for technical forest work are Yale men. What-ever the connection or the special fitness may be which brings Yale men into this line of effort and achievement, I should like to see the recruits from Yale come in fast enough to maintain something like the old

After the "Yale spirit" come soundness of body and hardiness, for foresters must often expect the roughest kind of life in the woods. The helpmeet of hardiness is a contented spirit. There is no more pernicious character than a grumbler in camp, and nothing will help so much to get field work done as the willingness to bear privation A man who takes up forestry will often

find the field work exceedingly or even un-expectedly hard, for it combines severe mental work with severe bodily labor under conditions which make each one peculiarly trying. Work in the woods differs profoundly from camp life as it is usually under- in the United States. Dr. Warren says the stood. Foresters get a certain amount of hunting and fishing, and every forester will do his work better for a wholesome love of the rod and gun, but the line between work theria and lockjaw, cannot be applied in and play is still sharply drawn. I have been speaking of the fundamental qualities which are more or less necessary to success in any vigorous outdoor life There are several additional capacities with which the forester should be weil endowed. The first of these is the power of observa-tion. It is often difficult to say a priori whether a man has it or not. In many cases it makes itself known as a love of hunting or fishing or a general pleasure in all outdoors. To the forester it is one of the most essential qualities in his mental equipment. Finally perseverance, initiative and self-reliance are peculiarly necessary, because the forester is so often withdrawn from the inspection of his superiors and altogether dependent on his own steadfastness and devotion to keep him up to the high standard he should set himself for his work. In a new field of effort this is especially likely to be true. It is one of the distin-

No Exclusive Information.

guishing characteristics of the profession of

Alfred the Great? Johnny Flip-Only just what's

NAVAL BATTLE

ELABORATE SCALE.

BRITISH MANEUVERS PLANNED ON

Main Feature Will Be the Pitting of Torpedo Boats Against Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

[Copyright, 1829, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, July 22 .- The determination of the Admiralty to improve the gunnery of the navy has come none too soon in the opinion American navy, coupled with official returns the Admiralty to the necessity of mend-

In his statement in the House of Commons yesterday relative to the ship building vote Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, first lerd of the admiralty, practically corroborated the recent statement of an Admiralty official to the correspondent of the Associated Press "that for its size the American navy is as fine a navy as ever existed, and much could be learned from it" and that meanwhile he hoped naval intelligence would be en-

The mobilization of a huge fleet engaged in the present maneuvers is carrying out a plan of operations of the most interesting character. The plan supposes Great Britain to be at war with a continental power and a convoy of British merchant ships carrying food and supplies is crossing the Atlantic from Halifax under a small escort. The enemy sends a fleet to intercept the convoy and Great Britain sends a fleet to intercept that of its adversary. The enemy, however, relies on numerous torpedo boats issuing from Irish ports for the purpose of harassing the British, while he captures the convoy. Great Britain, on the other hand, relies on torpedo boat destroyers to cope with the torpedo boats and give free play to the seagoing ships. The real battle is thus torpedo boats against torpedo boat destroyers. The result must be most interesting and must largely control the future policy with regard to the building of torpedo boat de-

What President Kruger declined to yield to the petitions of the uitlanders and the arguments of the British high commissioner, of South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, he seems inclined to yield to the more forcible hints of the War Office, comprised in unobtrusive military preparations. The sudden change of front by the Volksraad in adopting the seven-year franchise proposition on last Tuesday is a forcible demonstration of the claim that President Kruger can and does yield when the proper pressure is applied, but not otherwise. As Mr. Chamberlain said in the course of his speech in the House of Commons on Thursday regarding the modifications of the franchise law in the Transvaal, the concessions do not end the difficulties, but merely offer a basis for a pacific settlement, and former experiences with the Transvaal have taught the government that it is inadvisable in any way to relax pressure until the contract is concluded. The military preparations, therefore, have been in no way re-

laxed. The close of one of the most dreary sessions of Parliament within the memory of men now living is in sight. The members of the House of Commons expect to flit about Aug. 1, in time to reach the moors for the opening of grouse shooting, which begins Aug. 12. The government has met many rebuffs in both houses of Parliament and the reduced majorities with which they have carried some pet measures have constituted moral victories for the opposition. The Conservative leaders, in short, have displayed their usual vacillation, indecision and feebleness in resisting the demands of 'classes against the masses." Lobbying has been more prevalent than ever before. Unfortunately for the success of the Libe party, the leaders on that side have shown little aptitude to score off the nu shortcomings of the Tories or to profit by the rebelliousness that several govern measures awakened in the ranks of Lord Salisbury's adherents. In short, the Laberals have shown themselves rather dema-gogic opposers than initiators of a new line of policy. Otherwise they might more than once have forced a dissolution of Parliament and appealed to the country with suc-

a view to presenting a report before the prorogation of Parliament. It is understood the committee had reached a determination to recommend a pension of 5 shillings weekly to all attaining the age of sixty-five years who have never received parish relief. The proposal will naturally involve a heavy expense, generally estimated at £10,000,000 yearly, which, it is proposed, will be divided between the imperial ex-

There is a general suspicion in city circies that the Curzons are in some way mixed up with the arrangement under which Clinton Dawkins, financial member of the Indian council, is to become a member of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., and that American capital will hereafter find a larger field for investment in India. Some find confirmation of this idea in the strenuous support being given by the government of India to the employment of electricity as a motive power in the great central factory for military requisites which it is in-Americans to duplicate the works at Nia-gara Falls, claiming the falls of the Nerbudda and Godavery are fully equal to those of Niagara. Englishmen are also greatly excited over the published announcement that the New York Air-brake Company, following the ex-

ample of the Westinghouse company, in-tends to establish factories in Europe. Following the lead of their more enterprising brethren in the United States, the medical world of Europe is eagerly debating the developments in serum theraueptics. Recent demonstrations in Berlin and Paris of American success in this direction are the subject of widespread comment in the medical journals. Dr. William M. Warren, of Detroit, who has just completed a tour of Eu-ropean laboratories, tells the correspondent here of the Associated Press that European principal object of his visit was to ascertain the views of Europeans as to whether antitoxin remedies, so efficacious in diphyellow fever. "I have been chasing the ba-cilli," said Dr. Warren, "which I have now sent to America for experimental purposes. The greater liberality of the vivisection laws at home have given an advantage to ums, so that scientists like Professor Erlich, of Berlin, have imagined that Americans have discovered means of concentrating serums that are unknown in Europe. The consensus of scientific opinion in Europe confirms the belief that the bubonic plague, cholera and yellow fever can be con-

trolled by the serum treatment. The reception given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland this week may be regarded as the house warming of the Anglo-American League, which has already traveled a considerable distance in the direction of its object and has already established branches at Manchester, Birming-ham, Glasgow, Edinburgh and elsewhere. The league is about to form a committee on international law, consisting of Prof. James Bryce. Prof. Dicey and Sir Frederick Pollock, to consider pending questions be-tween the United States and Great Britain from the legal point of view and to try to suggest terms for their arrangement.